

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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COAL SHORTAGE GROWS ACUTE

WHEN Tonopah and Goldfield reported several weeks ago that there was a shortage of coal, with the possibility of not being able to renew stocks usually carried by dealers, western papers expressed sympathy for the desert dwellers. Since then the situation has lost the keenness of the first complaint, but the fact remains that Nevada is in sore need of fuel with slight prospect of remedying the condition. Through the southern gateway access may be had to the coal measures of New Mexico which in a way will relieve the distress by sending a small supply, but the real crux of the case is that the railroads have no rolling stock to spare and until the eastern lines return some of the stolen equipment there cannot be any material betterment. Nevertheless, the case is not as serious as it might be, for fuel oil has made such inroads on the coal and wood trade that the demand for the black diamonds is scarcely 60 per cent of what it was ten years ago, when there was a real fuel famine in southern Nevada. At that time Goldfield was the chief sufferer and coal sold as high as \$100 a ton, with very little of it to be had. At that time the railroads had ordered an embargo on all commodities destined for Tonopah and Goldfield. Every side track between Salt Lake and Mina was filled with loaded cars destined for this section, but the railroads refused to move them, for they were too well aware that such action would only result in stringing the cars along the main line between Hazen and Mina without the possibility of clearing the way for the movement of mail and passenger trains.

Great distress was created by this delay, but the distress was no indication of a shortage in the circulating medium. Money was plentiful. It was more common than coal and it is a notorious fact that it was as much as a man's life was worth to be seen at night carrying a piece of board. One man in Goldfield was winged by a vigilant constable who suspected him of highgrading a small section of board from a building under construction. The man finally rallied and was spared for a long and useful career, but he had a close call. Investigation disclosed that he was returning home from work and carrying a section of a drygoods box which his employer had given him for a Christmas present. Normally, the value of the stick was not worth more than a nickel, but with a fuel famine in evidence the board was magnified in importance. The newspapers owed their existence to a bountiful supply of Congressional Records, which made splendid fuel when fed sparingly into small tin stoves. A relief train billed direct from the coal mines of Colorado and permitted to come through by special permit brought temporary relief. The shipment was disposed of at the rate of \$20 for a quarter ton, and even then the public spirited citizens who contributed to bringing in the train had to go down into their own pockets to make good the deficit. The coal had come through in open cars and everybody en route helped himself freely to the contents, so that the train on arrival registered less than fifty per cent of the weight when measured on the scales of the Colorado coal mines.

But when a city like Salt Lake, in the heart of the richest coal region of Utah, has to suffer from a fuel famine, one out here on the desert should thank Providence that he is able to pick up a supply at any old price. Every Utah town is in dire distress owing to a shortage and special steps will be taken to save the Utahans from a grievous hardship. Ely shares the famine with Utah and the local railroad was so pressed for coal that it had to dispense with a number of regular trains.

The lesson to be drawn from this condition is that Nevada consumers would not be at the mercy of outside coal magnates had they shown the proper disposition to encourage development of the only coal field in the state that lies at their very doors begging for capital.

"PESTIFEROUS PEACEMAKERS"

THE January number of World's Work enters into a dispassionate study of the peace movement which has attracted world wide attention through the publicity efforts of President Wilson. The World's Work says, in part: "All through the civil war certain elements in the northern states were constantly making appeals for peace. They held public meetings and 'peace conferences,' and, with great ceremony, used to raise 'peace flags,' their purpose being to end the war under any possible conditions. * * * This type of mind flourishes perennially. It has made its presence felt in every world crisis. It sought to end the American revolution, even at the cost of resumption of British allegiance. It sought to end the Napoleonic wars even at the cost of leaving Europe under the heel of the Corsican. Had Cromwell listened to such advice, England would have remained for another century in the grip of the Stuarts. Had the Greeks of the times of Xerxes followed their 'peace at any price' advocates, Greek civilization would have been destroyed by the barbarians. Let us find illustrations in more recent times. Up to August, 1914, both England and France had to struggle against numerous writers and orators who were preaching precisely the doctrines now prevalent in this country. Every battle ship England obtained she obtained in the face of the fiercest opposition from this source. Patriotic Frenchmen met the most discouraging opposition in their efforts to obtain the three years' military law, without which law the Germans would probably have won the battle of the Marne. Indeed, had England and France followed the advice of their pacifists a Hohenzollern prince might long since have been crowned in Westminster Abbey and the French republic be now a province of the German empire."

"Fortunately, such people, unless the whole nation is decadent, do not make history—but they can make infinite mischief. They are bringing to bear on President Wilson may accomplish great harm. It can have no influence in ending the war, for the war will not be ended until the aims for which it is being fought are attained. But it can do the United States great injury with its fellow democracies on the other side of the seas."

Germany has not exterminated Portugal, but is letting gaunt hunger do the work that the army may be saved for other sections. The young republic which was satraped into casting its lot with the entente is surely starving to death.

A philanthropic oil magnate is going to take the Wilson presidential electors to Washington in his private car to vote. There is a certain suggestiveness in the proposition that will not be lost on the average American voter.

Before the good Democrats who voted for the return of Wilson recover their senses they will find they will have something more than a Republican "tariff wall" to surmount in making good that \$370,000,000 deficit.

Ninety-two per cent of the entire revenue of the nation is to be expended this year and next in lining a new and substantial pork barrel in building warships that must rust in the docks for want of men to man them.

Democrats have always ridiculed the "full dinner pail" slogan of the Republican party, which never attempted to raise a revenue by taxing the poor man's breakfast by placing a tariff on coffee and tea.

If you care to look on the handwork of earnest minded electors, take a glance at the courthouse about the end of the week and see the new faces in evidence in place of the old bunch.

Fifteen millions for a single dreadnaught seems small to the Wilson administration, which cannot see why the pay of jackies should be advanced from \$15 a month.

It must have been a man of great prescience who first dubbed coal black diamonds. They come high, but we must have them.

Keep your ear to the ground and you will hear the approach of the T. & G. railroad shops. They're coming.

Millions for ships and not a penny for the crew, appears to be the motto of the Daniels regime.

PROSPERITY OF TOWNS IN SOUTH

DEPUTY REVENUE COLLECTOR RETURNS FROM CLARK AND LINCOLN

Thomas J. Lynch, deputy United States revenue collector, has returned from a two weeks' official visit to southern districts. He included in his itinerary Las Vegas, Moapa, St. Thomas, Overton, Caliente, Pioche, Bristol, Panaca and other points in Clark and Lincoln counties. He says that the Prince Consolidated at Pioche is sending out a train load of ore daily. A new camp, known as Atlanta, between Ely and Pioche, is attracting a good deal of attention. The Groom district, fifty miles from Indian Springs on the Las Vegas road, is sending out ore by caterpillar trucks. Pioche mines that have not been worked for nearly a generation have resumed operations. The Clark road is running three trains a day each way and has heavy local as well as transcontinental business.

VICE GOVERNOR RESIGNS

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Henderson S. Martin, vice governor of the Philippines, has resigned. Mr. Martin formerly was chairman of the Kansas public utilities commission.

MARK TWAIN'S LAST DAYS.

"Sorry, but I Can't Hurry This Dying Business," He Told a Friend.

Mark Twain's last days, it will be remembered, were spent in Bermuda, at the home of Vice Consul Allen, where he had gone following the shock of his daughter Jean's death. The great humorist, suffering from heart attacks which began to recur with increasing frequency, knew that he was a dying man. Yet his whimsical humor never failed him. His biographer, Albert Bigelow Paine, writing in St. Nicholas, recalls how Mr. Clemens at this time referred to the hypodermic injection, which had become necessary to him, as "hypnotic injections."

"As long as I remember anything," writes Mr. Paine in describing the trip from Bermuda, "I shall remember the forty-eight hours of that homeward voyage. He was comfortable at first, and then we ran into the humid, oppressive air of the gulf stream, and he could not breathe. It seemed to me that the end might come at any moment, and this thought was in his own mind, but he had no dread, and his sense of humor did not fail. Once, when the ship rolled and his hat fell from the hook and made the circuit of the cabin floor, he said, 'The ship is passing the hat.'"

"I had been instructed in the use of the hypodermic needle and from time to time gave him the 'hypnotic injection,' as he called it. But it did not afford him entire relief. He could remain in any position but a little while. Yet he never complained and thought only of the trouble he might be making. Once he said:

"I am sorry for you, Paine, but I can't help it—I can't hurry this dying business."

"And a little later:

"Oh, it's such a mystery, and it takes so long!"

Muddled Thinking.

It would be foolish to say that a dynamo and an electric light are the same thing, that green apples is a term synonymous with indigestion, that an architect's plans are the same thing as a completed building or that sex attraction is but another name for the social institution called the family. In the same way it is an evidence of muddled thinking to maintain that being good is the same thing as being religious.—Bernard J. Bell in Atlantic.

Why Ammonia Cleans Clothes.

Ammonia, the great spot remover of the American people, is really a gas dissolved in water. It belongs to the alkali family, and on account of its mineral origin is the foe of all oils and grease, which explains the easy way it disposes of spots that soap and water cannot affect.

REPORTS COME IN OF BANNER SEASON

"This was our banner Christmas season," said Manager Enneking of the Wells Fargo company. "We have been working overtime and have endeavored to disappoint no one, either in the dispatching or receiving of Christmas gifts."

Postmaster J. J. McQuillan said: "This has been the biggest Christmas business the Tonopah office has ever had. It was a long week, the holiday falling on Monday. My force is deserving of great credit, particularly the lady clerks, who worked in the cold, without electric lights, uncomplainingly, although the toll was arduous and the hours long. On account of the power being off and steam heat lacking, they labored in heavy coats, but were always pleasant and courteous to patrons. One thing that made the trade so heavy was the fact that the war has practically stopped the sending of money abroad, particularly to the belligerent nations of the central powers. This has caused more gifts to be purchased here for sending to other parts of the United States."

A local merchant who deals in Christmas goods says that his business was 25 per cent better than during any other previous holiday season. The other merchants expressed themselves as similarly pleased with the Christmas trade.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

How It Has Grown Since Its Origin in Revolutionary Times.

It was first granted to Revolutionary soldiers during the war, then to cabinet officers and members of congress for official correspondence and public documents. At first members of congress only had the privilege during the session of congress, but later it was extended to cover the whole year and private correspondence. The first four presidents had it for life, and it was granted to the widows of some former presidents. But abuses grew up, and the privilege was considerably curtailed.

At present the following mail matter may be sent free: All public documents printed by order of congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by members of congress or the secretary of the senate or clerk of the house. Seeds transmitted by the secretary of agriculture or by any member of congress procured from that department. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.

The vice president, members and members elect to congress may frank any mail matter to any government official or to any person correspondence not over four ounces in weight upon official or departmental business. All communications to government officers and to members of congress are required to be prepaid by stamps unless inclosed in "penalty" envelopes furnished for replies.—Philadelphia Press.

Marconi's Greatest Pleasure.

"Nothing ever gave me greater pleasure," Signor Marconi once told Mrs. Alec Tweedie, who tells it in her reminiscences, "My Tablecloths." "I had a certain \$100 I earned for writing an article. Oh, dear, I was proud of that \$100. An American magazine wrote to me for something and offered 20 guineas. I refused and never gave the thing a second thought. They wrote again and offered me £50, and again I refused. I am not a literary man, only a very busy one. To my surprise these American people cabled £100, or a shilling a word. It seemed so delightful that I accepted and wrote the article, and that £100 earned by my very own pen was an immense joy. I really don't think anything ever gave me greater pleasure."

He Named It.

"Who can name a word with an 'I' in it?" queried the teacher of the juvenile class. "Needle!" exclaimed a bright little miss.—Kansas City Star.

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